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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ALVIN GUILLERMO,

Plaintiff,

v.

BANK OF AMERICA AND SHAWNA
AGUILAR,

Defendants.)

) Case No.: C 05 4655 MJJ

) Order granting

) **REVISED STIPULATED**

) **PROTECTIVE ORDER**

) Judge: Honorable Martin J. Jenkins

) Courtroom: Eleven, 19th Floor

1 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of
3 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure
4 and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation would be warranted.
5 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated
6 Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on
7 all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends only to the
8 limited information or items that are entitled under the applicable legal principles to treatment as
9 confidential. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 10, below, that this Stipulated
10 Protective Order creates no entitlement to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule
11 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and reflects the standards that will be applied
12 when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

13 2. DEFINITIONS

14 2.1 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
15 consultants, retained experts, and outside counsel (and their support staff).

16 2.2 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the
17 medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,
18 transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to
19 discovery in this matter.

20 2.3 "Confidential" Information or Items: information (regardless of how generated,
21 stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under standards developed under
22 F.R.Civ.P. 26(c). Parties will only seek to identify as "Confidential" that information which is
23 properly subject to protection under F.R.Civ. P. 26(c), and counsel will not designate any discovery
24 material "Confidential" without first making a good faith determination that protection is
25 warranted.

26 2.4 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
27 Producing Party.
28

2.5 Producing Party: a Party or non-party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.6 Designating Party: a Party or non-party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “Confidential.”

2.7 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “Confidential.”

2.8 Outside Counsel: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are retained to represent or advise a Party in this action.

2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a Party.

2.10 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel (as well as their support staffs).

2.11 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and who is not a past or a current employee of a Party or of a competitor of a Party’s and who, at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or a competitor of a Party’s. This definition includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.

2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, organizing, storing, retrieving data in any form or medium, etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or counsel to or in court or in other settings that might reveal Protected Material.

4. DURATION

Even after the termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order

otherwise directs, but in no event shall this Court have jurisdiction to enforce the terms of this Order more than six months after the final termination of this litigation.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. A Designating Party must take care to designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify - so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified, or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process, or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties), expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a), below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) For information in documentary form (apart from transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” at the bottom of each page that contains protected material.

A Party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order, then,

1 before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL”
2 legend at the bottom of each page that contains Protected Material.

3 (b) For testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that
4 the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony may identify on the record, before the
5 close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, and further specify
6 any portions of the testimony that qualify as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Alternatively, within 30 days
7 after the conclusion of the deposition, the Party or non-party that sponsors, offers, or gives the
8 testimony may identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought.

9 Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by the court
10 reporter, who must affix to the bottom of each such page the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” as
11 instructed by the Party or non party offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the testimony.

12 (c) For information produced in some form other than documentary, and for any
13 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the
14 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If
15 only portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent
16 practicable, shall identify the protected portions that qualify as “Confidential.”

17 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
18 designate qualified information or items as “Confidential” does not, standing alone, waive the
19 Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. If material is
20 appropriately designated as “Confidential” after the material was initially produced, the Receiving
21 Party, on timely notification of the designation, must make reasonable efforts to assure that the
22 material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

23 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

24 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s
25 confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable substantial unfairness, unnecessary
26 economic burdens, or a later significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive
27 its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly
28 after the original designation is disclosed.

1 6.2 Meet and Confer. A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a Designating Party's
2 confidentiality designation must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring
3 directly with counsel for the Designating Party. In conferring, the challenging Party must explain
4 the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the
5 Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the
6 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen
7 designation. A challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it
8 has engaged in this meet and confer process first.

9 6.3 Judicial Intervention. A Party that elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality
10 designation after considering the justification offered by the Designating Party may file and serve a
11 motion under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) that
12 identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such
13 motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied
14 with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph and that sets forth with
15 specificity the justification for the confidentiality designation that was given by the Designating
16 Party in the meet and confer dialogue.

17 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
18 Party. Until the court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to afford the material in
19 question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation.

20 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

21 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or
22 produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
23 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material maybe disclosed only to
24 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
25 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 11, below (FINAL
26 DISPOSITION).

27 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a
28 secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated CONFIDENTIAL only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of said Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(c) experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A);

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A). Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author of the document or the original source of the information.

7.3 Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of said Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this

1 litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" that is attached
2 hereto as Exhibit A;

3 (b) Experts (as defined in this Order) (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably
4 necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order"
5 (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4, below, have been
6 followed;

7 (c) the Court and its personnel;

8 (d) court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is
9 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by
10 Protective Order" (Exhibit A); and

11 (e) the author of the document or the original source of the information.

12 7.4 Procedures for Approving Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL -
13 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items to "Experts"

14 (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed in writing by the
15 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an "Expert" (as defined in this Order) any
16 information or item that has been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES
17 ONLY" first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the specific
18 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to
19 the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary
20 residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert's current resume, (4) identifies the Expert's current
21 employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation
22 for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services at
23 any time during the preceding five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing
24 date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has provided any
25 professional services during the preceding five years.

26 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the
27 preceding paragraph may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless,
28

1 within seven court days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the
2 Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

3 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with
4 the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by
5 agreement. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may
6 file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if
7 applicable) seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must describe the
8 circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons for which the disclosure to the Expert
9 is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail and suggest any
10 additional means that might be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be
11 accompanied by a competent declaration in which the movant describes the parties' efforts to
12 resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions)
13 and sets forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the
14 disclosure.

15 In any such proceeding the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden of
16 proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)
17 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

18 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
19 LITIGATION.

20 If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that
21 would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as
22 "CONFIDENTIAL," the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing (by fax
23 or email, if possible) immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the
24 subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

25 The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the Party who caused the
26 subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the material covered by the
27 subpoena or order is the subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiving Party must
28 deliver a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order promptly to the Party in the other action that

caused the subpoena or order to issue.

The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating Party shall bear the burdens and the expenses of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material - and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

10. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL.

Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. That rule provides:

79-5. Filing Documents Under Seal.

(a) Specific Court Order Required. No document may be filed under seal, i.e., closed to inspection by the public, except pursuant to a Court order that authorizes the sealing of the particular document, or portions thereof. A sealing order may issue only upon a request that establishes that the document, or portions thereof, is privileged or protectable as a trade secret or otherwise entitled to protection under the law, [hereinafter referred to as "sealable."] The request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material, and must conform with Civil L.R. 79-5(b) or (c). A stipulation, or a blanket protective order that allows a party to designate documents as sealable, will not suffice to allow the filing of documents under seal. Ordinarily, more than one copy of a particular document should not be submitted for filing under seal in a case.

1 **(b) Request to File Entire Document Under Seal.** Counsel seeking to file an entire
2 document under seal must:

3 **(1)** File and serve an Administrative Motion to File Under Seal, in conformance with
4 Civil L.R. 7-11, accompanied by a declaration establishing that the entire document
5 is sealable;

6 **(2)** Lodge with the Clerk and serve a proposed order sealing the document;

7 **(3)** Lodge with the Clerk and serve the entire document, contained in an 8 ½- inch
8 by 11-inch sealed envelope or other suitable sealed container, with a cover sheet
9 affixed to the envelope or container, setting out the information required by Civil
10 L.R. 3-4(a) and (b) and prominently displaying the notation: "DOCUMENT
11 SUBMITTED UNDER SEAL" [and, in addition to placing documents in a sealed
12 envelope with instructions that the document is filed pursuant to the Stipulated
13 Protective Order and that the envelope is not to be opened absent further order of the
14 court, the envelope should be labeled to identify the title of the case, the case
15 number, and the title of the document];

16 **(4)** Lodge with the Clerk for delivery to the Judge's chambers a second copy of the
17 entire document, in an identical labeled envelope or container.

18 **(c) Request to File a Portion of a Document Under Seal.** If only a portion of a
19 document is sealable, counsel seeking to file that portion of the document under seal
20 must:

21 **(1)** File and serve an Administrative Motion to File Under Seal, in conformance with
22 Civil L.R. 7-11, accompanied by a declaration establishing that a portion of the
23 document is sealable;

24 **(2)** Lodge with the Clerk and serve a proposed order that is narrowly tailored to seal
25 only the portion of the document which is claimed to be sealable;

26 **(3)** Lodge with the Clerk and serve the entire document, contained in an 8 ½- inch
27 by 11-inch sealed envelope or other suitable sealed container, with a cover sheet
28 affixed to the envelope or container, setting out the information required by Civil
L.R. 3-4(a) and (b) and prominently displaying the notation: "DOCUMENT
SUBMITTED UNDER SEAL." The sealable portions of the document must be
identified by notations or highlighting within the text;

(4) Lodge with the Clerk for delivery to the Judge's chambers a second copy of the
entire document, in an identical labeled envelope or container, with the sealable
portions identified;

(5) Lodge with the Clerk and serve a redacted version of the document that can be
filed in the public record if the Court grants the sealing order.

(d) Filing a Document Designated Confidential by Another Party. If a party

1 wishes to file a document that has been designated confidential by another party
2 pursuant to a protective order, or if a party wishes to refer in a memorandum or other
3 filing to information so designated by another party, the submitting party must file
4 and serve an Administrative Motion for a sealing order and lodge the document,
5 memorandum or other filing in accordance with this rule. If only a portion of the
6 document, memorandum or other filing is sealable, the submitting party must also
7 lodge with the Court a redacted version of the document, memorandum or other
8 filing to be placed in the public record if the Court approves the requested sealing
9 order. Within five days thereafter, the designating party must file with the Court and
10 serve a declaration establishing that the designated information is sealable, and must
11 lodge and serve a narrowly tailored proposed sealing order, or must withdraw the
12 designation of confidentiality. If the designating party does not file its responsive
13 declaration as required by this subsection, the document or proposed filing will be
14 made part of the public record.

15 **(e) Request Denied.** If a request to file under seal is denied in part or in full, neither
16 the lodged document nor any proposed redacted version will be filed. The Clerk will
17 notify the submitting party, hold the lodged document for three days for the
18 submitting party to retrieve it, and thereafter, if it is not retrieved, dispose of it. If the
19 request is denied in full, the submitting party may retain the document and not make
20 it part of the record in the case, or, within 3 days, re-submit the document for filing
21 in the public record. If the request is denied in part and granted in part, the party may
22 resubmit the document in a manner that conforms to the Court's order and this rule.

23 **(f) Effect of Seal.** Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, any document filed under
24 seal shall be kept from public inspection, including inspection by attorneys and
25 parties to the action, during the pendency of the case. Any document filed under seal
26 in a civil case shall be open to public inspection without further action by the Court
27 10 years from the date the case is closed. However, a party that submitted documents
28 that the Court placed under seal in a case may, upon showing good cause at the
conclusion of the case, seek an order that would continue the seal until a specific
date beyond the 10 years provided by this rule. Nothing in this rule is intended to
affect the normal records destruction policy of the United States Courts. The
chambers copy of sealed documents will be disposed of in accordance with the
assigned Judge's discretion. Ordinarily these copies will be recycled, not shredded,
unless special arrangements are made.

29 11. FINAL DISPOSITION.

30 Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within sixty days
31 after the final termination of this action, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to
32 the Producing Party. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies,
33 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other form of reproducing or capturing any of the
34 Protected Material. With permission in writing from the Designating Party, the Receiving Party

may destroy some or all of the Protected Material instead of returning it. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the sixty day deadline that identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and that affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence or attorney work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION), above.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on _____ in the case of *Guillermo v. Bank of America, et al.*, C05 4655 MJJ. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

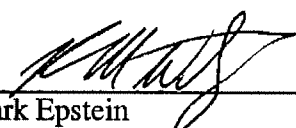
City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
[printed name]

Signature: _____
[signature]


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2 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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4 DATED: 4/24/06


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Peter C. Catalanotti
Kristina M. Wertz

5
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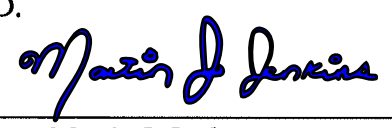
7
8
9 DATED: 4/24/06


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17
18 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

19
20 DATED: 4/25/2006


Martin J. Jenkins
United States District Judge

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STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER: C 05 4655 MJJ

ATTESTATION OF E-FILED SIGNATURE

I, Sarah E. Armstrong, attest that signatory Kristina Wertz has read and approved this Stipulated Protective Order and consents to its filing in this action. I will maintain an executed copy of this Stipulated Protective Order in our files that can be made available for inspection upon request.

s/Sarah E. Armstrong _____
E-FILER